

# The Squatter Sovereign.



"The South, and her Institutions."  
STRINGFELLOW & KELLEY, Editors.

ATCHISON, KANSAS TERR.  
TUESDAY, APRIL 10, 1855.

In this Paper the Laws of  
Congress are Published by Authority.

Circulation Over  
Two Thousand!!

FOR PRESIDENT.

Hon. David R. Atchison,  
of Missouri.

FOR DELEGATE TO CONGRESS.

GEN. J. W. WHITEFIELD

Subject to the Decision of the Squatter  
Sovereign, at the Polls.

## Mail Regulations.

Our readers, in mailing their letters, should bear in mind, that ALL LETTERS, from this time forth, MUST BE PREPAID, or they will not be sent. Rates in the United States, under three thousand miles, three cents. California letters ten cents, instead of six cents heretofore. Letters to and from foreign countries, are subject to the same regulations as heretofore. Such are the provisions of the new postage law.

**THE ELECTION.**—We are not in receipt of full official returns from the Territory. Only one Freeholder has been elected. The Governor, we understand, refuses to give certificates of election to some of the members, until he has consulted Hon. Caleb Cushing, Attorney General of the United States, relative to some informalities in the election.

**SELLING LIQUOR TO INDIANS.**—Several annoyances to our settlers have occurred recently through Indians being furnished with liquor. The laws in relation to this matter are very stringent, and should be rigidly enforced, without partiality. Persons who will, for the sake of making a few paltry dollars, supply Indians with liquor, knowing the injurious consequences that will ensue, are not desirable inhabitants, and the sooner they are made to feel the rigor of the law, the better.

**THE ELECTION IS OVER,** and the Gov. very sensibly admits that the Legislature is the only place to decide contested elections. He has given certificates of Election to nine Councilmen, and sixteen Representatives, which being a majority of each house, and only one Free Soiler returned to each, is virtually granting certificates to all who were elected.

**HUZA FOR SQUATTER SOVEREIGNTY.**

**POSTMASTER.**—There is a probability that Atchison may shortly be favored with a postmaster, whether an office is established or not. We have not heard that an appointment has been made, but there has been received, at this office, a public document for the postmaster at this place, and hence we are led to conclude the Department have it in contemplation to make an appointment at no very distant day.

**NEW SUBSCRIBERS.**—We are indebted to the Postmaster at Waverly, Mo., for a large list of new subscribers, together with the "tin," for which he will please accept our thanks.

**THE NAMES AND FUNDS FORWARDED BY W. L. B., of Arrow Rock, have also come to hand.** This friend has placed us under many obligations for his exertions in behalf of the Squatter Sovereign.

**A. C. Blackwell, Esq., of Carrollton, has added twenty names to our list at that place.** Mr. B. is our agent for Carroll county.

**MAIL TO WESTON.**—We are informed that the contracts for conveying the mail between Atchison and Weston, will be let out during the present week; we may therefore look for a regular communication between the two places in a few days.

**TRUNK LOST.**—A trunk purloined, or taken through mistake, during the recent fire in Weston, is advertised in to-day's paper. Any information respecting it, forwarded to B. F. Stringfellow, esq., of Weston, will be gratefully received.

**THOMPSON'S** fine steam mill is in operation in a few days. We shall expect to see houses go up at about the rate of twenty per day, when our carpenters can be accommodated with proper building materials.

**Messrs. Emery, Simmons & Co., of St. Louis, are fully prepared to meet the wants of customers in the clothing line, as per advertisement.**

**DISAPPEARED.**—The editor of the Free State, published at Lawrence, is reported to have made his exit to parts unknown, at the time of the election.

**The Independence "Dispatch"** has adopted the cash system. Sensible.

## Prospects of the Future.

Now that the smoke of the election, has fairly rolled from the horizon, and the discomfited Free-soilers have had time partially to recover from their surprise and "confusion worse confounded," it may not be amiss to essay a few reflections upon the bearing its result will have upon the future destiny of Kansas.

We have achieved a glorious victory—we have, for a time, ended a contest on which the entire South has looked with eager interest, and in which all their sympathies were enlisted. But, for all this, we are by no means in a condition to remain idle. We have still a labor before us. Abolitionism may be stunned for the moment, but it will soon regain all its energy and vigilance, and struggle for supremacy, until the last link is broken that binds them in our midst—and this will not be severed until Kansas has been admitted into the Union as a slave State. But if we should succeed in expelling Abolitionists from the Territory the war will still be continued, in various ways, by these tenacious fanatics. They have not entered the arena to be driven forth by a single defeat, however signal it may be. It is a war of numbers—a strife for actual possession. It behooves the South, then, to be vigilant. It is necessary that the present pro-slavery population be steadily increased by accessions from Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, and other Southern States. Missouri and Arkansas are fast peopling the Territory; but the uncertainty attending the recent election abroad, has restricted emigration from more distant States. But this barrier is now removed and the coming fall will see a strong tide of emigration setting in from the South. In addition to this, there will be many a good citizen settle among us, from Illinois, Indiana, and Ohio, whose notions of slavery are parallel with our own. Emigrants, even from Missouri, have been deterred from moving their slaves and other property into the Territory through a desire to see the question of slavery settled beyond a doubt; but this obstacle being removed, the influx of emigration has been quickened. Still, owing to the season being so far advanced, many will not take up their "pegs" until fall, when we may look for a heavy emigration of the "right stripe."

There is an ample field in Kansas for the operations of citizens of every grade, but more especially for the mechanical and farming communities. In fact, our progress is now much retarded through the scarcity of labor, and the probability is that this void will remain unfilled for some time to come, as the increase in the demand for labor will be equivalent to, if it does not exceed, the ratio of the supply. For mechanics of every class, there is, and will continue to be, ample employment at richly remunerative prices. Men who come here to work, will soon reap an abundant harvest.

To the farming community, however, we must look for the mainspring of our prosperity, and, from present indications, we will not look in vain. No country presents so many inducements for the industrious farmer. No means are requisite, other than those necessary to sustain him until his farm is placed in a condition to yield him a return for his labor. Land, of any quality, he can have by simply settling on it, which, ere the period arrives for making payment for it to government, will have paid for itself over and over again. Crops, here, can be produced with a moiety of the labor bestowed on cultivation in the States, and the yield be much greater.

It is only necessary for the advantages Kansas possesses to be thoroughly understood in older portions of the Union, to send scores of the hardy tillers of the soil to enrich the Territory and enhance its prosperity. With excellent markets already established on our borders, in Missouri, and others in the Territory that will keep pace with the requirements of the farmer, he need apprehend no inconvenience from a difficulty in disposing of his produce. In fact, nature, and the progress of civilization, seems to have peculiarly adapted Kansas as a haven of prosperity for the agriculturalist.

With this combination of natural and acquired advantages, the future of Kansas is tinged with golden prospects that find their vitality in reality, and not in the distorted imagination of visionary schemers. In all candor, we invite all industrious persons, of the "right stripe," to seek a home in Kansas, where, in a few years, they may rest from their labors, and recline in ease upon the proceeds of their toil.

## Can't Agree.

The abolition prints of Lawrence, in this Territory, can't work in the traces together. One blows too hot, and one too cold. One editor did not come to Kansas to join in times against the South, but to establish "freedom" in the Territory, and steal negroes from Missouri, *subrosa*, while another affirms no person can be a "true black" Abolitionist without he believes forth volumes of nomenclature and abuse against the South, and goes in "tooth and nail," for running off the entire generation of negroes in Missouri. Nor are they more united regarding the merits and demerits of the Emigrant Aid Societies—one abusing and the other defending these swindling corporations. In short, they are in a "sweet, harmonious discord." "Go it ye cripples," say we, "wooden legs are cheap."

The entire Know Nothing ticket has been elected in St. Louis.

## Abolitionists at Work.

We are informed upon reliable authority, that a negro belonging to Mr. Yeaman, formerly of Jackson county, Missouri, now living on the Mercedine, was run off and harbored in the town of Lawrence, the headquarters of the Abolitionists, the Emigrant Aid Society. The negro woman was traced up to where she was found by Messrs. Wade and Robinson. Messrs. W. and R. demanded the negro, and she was refused to be given up. The abolitionists were then told if they did not give up the negro their town would be in ashes in twenty-four hours. Fearing the power of the "rascally Missourians," they wisely concluded to surrender up the slave. The negro says, since her return, the abolitionists kept her concealed, and for two nights she slept in the same bed with a white woman, the wife of a preacher.—*Kansas Herald.*

It will be seen by the above, that the sum of the population of the Eastern States, who are endeavoring to monopolize this Territory, have commenced their nefarious practices; and, unless summary punishment be dealt out to the pitiful scoundrels, without delay, a few months will see a regularly organized "underground railroad" in Kansas. Unless we at once resort to decisive steps in this matter, the labor and expense of the late election will only have achieved a fraction of its ends. We owe it—not only to the protection of our property, but to the noble aid rendered us by the South in the recent triumph struggle with the minions of Abolitionism—that the thieving propensities of the "negro philanthropists" should be "nipped in the bud"—should receive a sudden and effectual check. Missouri has sent her hardy sons amongst us that she may be protected from innovations upon her property; and it is our duty to see that she be not disappointed in her expectations.

If we would rid ourselves of a set of hirelings, sent into our midst with the express view of infringing upon our rights and committing depredations upon our property, we must act promptly, and with an energy and earnestness of purpose that will give Abolitionists distinctly to understand that Kansas is not a field for the successful operation of their schemes of plunder. 'Tis vain to procrastinate—it will only increase the courage of the Abolitionist, and make the removal of the evil a matter of greater difficulty.

Many means could be devised whereby these unbearable nuisances could be removed; but the most effectual method that recurs to our mind, is to inflict instant punishment upon the offender. We are not, except in extreme cases, an admirer of Judge Lynch's code of practice, nor of self-constituted powers; but, under the circumstances, we opine the organization of Vigilance Committees throughout the Territory, for the protection of slave property, would not only be a judicious policy, but one fully justifiable in the premises. Indeed, it would be well for every pro-slavery citizen to consider himself a member of a Vigilance Committee to see that restitution be made for any injury sustained at the hands of Abolitionists. In every instance where an Abolitionist is known to have run off, or to have attempted to entice away a slave, let an escort be afforded him to Missouri, and there he will find a ready supply of boots to facilitate his progress beyond the confines of that State. It would be well, too, not to let the culprit depart from the Territory without an ample coat of tar and feathers, and the map of the United States legibly printed on his back with that delicate pencil, known as the cat-o-nine-tails. Laws, at present, we are without; but were laws of the most stringent nature enacted—which doubtless will be done when the Legislature meets—they are too dilatory in their action—there are too many loop-holes for their evasion, for them to accomplish the ends desired. Protection and redress must come from a certain more source, and that source lies in the action of the people interested.

It is with pleasure we note the decided tone in which our cotemporaries of the Kansas Pioneer, and also of the Kansas Herald, express themselves on this subject. Touching our own vicinity, we have no fears of annoyance from Abolition impudence; for the few, if any, who may have settled in this region know that the spirit of the people will not brook the slightest indication of an encroachment upon their property. Apart from this, however, we are as sensitive regarding the actions of Abolitionists elsewhere as though our immediate neighborhood was thickly beset by them; and are ever ready to second, with such aid as we may command, any steps taken for the protection of the property of pro-slavery citizens throughout the Territory. As a first step, the town of Lawrence should be rid of its pestiferous inhabitants.

Gov. Reeder, has given that contemptible puppy, M. F. Conway, a Certificate of Election as Councilman of the Pawnee District, when it is well known that Mr. Donaldson received a majority of at least two hundred and fifty votes. We can't stand that, certainly. D—d if we do! If the Legislature don't reconsider the action of the Governor, and give Mr. Donaldson a seat, the Squatter Sovereign will take the matter in hand.

**POST OFFICES IN KANSAS.**—The following Post Offices have been established, in Kansas Territory. One at Atchison, Robt. S. Kelley, Postmaster. At Doniphan, J. W. Forman, P. M. At Highland, Nemaha Agency, James M. Irvin, P. M. At Iowa Point, H. W. Forman, P. M.

## Uncle Sam, Jr.

The correspondence of the New York Herald, published in another column, makes the startling disclosure that Uncle Sam is about to have a juvenile rival. This new aspirant to the honors of an Independent Republic, is, we suppose, to be fenced in by the Rocky Mountains, and the helm of the ship of state to be managed by Henry S. Foote, and others. Whether there be any foundation for the statements of the writer or not, is more than we can say; but that he speaks correctly as to the material for concocting such a scheme, is not to be doubted. We are inclined to believe that it is a *ruse*, or at least that its existence has no more substantial basis than the brains of some idle schemers. If it were seriously contemplated, Uncle Sam, Sen., is too jealous an old gentleman to even permit so young a rival to enter "this breathing world."

## Writing to the Point.

The following shadow of a burlesque, from the Lowell (Mass.) Vox Populi, is written in a style to suit our taste. The more that is written to the disadvantage of our town, in the land of Puritanism, the better shall we be pleased. We would have no inducements held out to the grasping, skin-flint, nigger-stealing Yankees to show their tallow-faced countenances in the beautiful region of country in and around Atchison. Keep on, Mr. Vox Populi, with your fancy sketches, and we promise you, as a recompense for your labors, the unanimous thanks of all Atchisonians.

## The Vox Populi criticizes as follows:

**RAPID GROWTH, &c., OF ATCHISON, K. T.**—The Squatter Sovereign, published at Atchison, K. T., has reached its third number, and boasts of a "circulation of over two thousand"; and it may be modestly alone that prevents it from claiming most of its subscribers as local!

Atchison, the locality of the birth of the Squatter Sovereign, is a six weeks old town, located on the great Western bend of the Missouri river; with fine grazing grounds, an abundance of good water, a very healthy situation; and is said to be admirably located as an Emigrant Depot for a starting and outfitting point to Salt Lake, California, and Oregon. It will have a warehouse as soon as it is built; in the meanwhile any amount of goods can be stored on the vacant lots, on moderate terms and with perfect security, except from wild-cats, rans and Indians. Also, there is to be a "Steam Ferry" this spring; the present conveniences in that line being an elegant "dug out," of the latest style, and only slightly leaky. Also, the land, for a circle of several miles around the town, is said to be the finest hemp-growing loan in the world—with every prospect of a good home consumption for the staple.

## The editor of the Squatter Sovereign continues:

"Men of Kentucky and Missouri, who have been paying from fifty to one hundred dollars per acre for good lands, we say to you, come in and take these farms; bring your slaves with you; there are no Abolitionists here; they don't like the name of our town; they avoid it like a plague spot."

The Agricultural Premiums of the place have a prospect of being awarded to hemp and slaves. Success to the town; and may its founders be raised by hemp as high as they deserve.

## Post Routes.

The following Mail Routes have been established in this Territory, by the last Congress, and will soon be supplied with mail service.

From St. Joseph, in the State of Missouri, via Highland, to Marysville.  
From Doniphan, via Wolf River, to Highland.  
From Atchison, via Independence Creek, to Grasshopper Creek.  
From Kansas City, via Leavenworth, to Grasshopper Creek.  
From Leavenworth City, via Stranger Creek, Hickory Point, Osawkee, Whitfield, St. Mary's Mission, Vermilion River, Big Blue and Pawnee to Fort Riley.  
From Westport, Missouri, via Franklin, Lawrence City, Toke, Douglas City, Lacon, Tecumseh, to Whitfield.  
From Westport, Missouri, via Bull Creek, Black Jack, One Hundred and Ten Mile Creek, and Council City, to Council Grove.  
From Westport, Missouri, via West Mission, Osawatomie, Miami Agency, Sugar Creek, Mine Creek and Little Osage, to Fort Scott.  
From Osawatomie, via Henry Sherman's, to the State of Kansas, and take the Little Salt Lake Settlements on the head waters of the Nicotlet river.  
From Tecumseh, via Wakarusa, to the Sac and Fox Agency.  
From Douglas, via Osawkee, to Highland.  
From Fort Scott to Catholic mission, in the Osage Nation.  
From Fort Scott, via Thomas Polk's, to West Point, Missouri.  
From Fort Scott, to Neosho, Missouri.  
From Leavenworth City, via Kikapoo, Atchison, Doniphan and Bryant, to Whitehead's.  
From Pawnee to Marysville.  
From Council Grove, via Fort Riley, to Pawnee.

From Weston, Missouri, to Atchison.  
From Tecumseh, via Baptist mission, Union Town and Wapawana, to Pawnee.  
From Westport, Missouri, via Powell's Store, and St. Bernard, to Sac and Fox Agency.  
From Kansas, Missouri, via Wyandotte and Jacobsville, to Osawkee.  
From Independence in the State of Missouri, to Stockton, in the State of California, via the Settlement at the mouth of the Huachuca, on the Upper Arkansas, and the Little Salt Lake Settlements on the head waters of the Nicotlet river.  
From St. Joseph, in Missouri, to the town of Marysville in Santa Territory, via Great Nemaha Agency and Urbana.  
From the City of Weston, in Platte county, Missouri, via Idaho, Missouri, to Atchison, in Kansas Territory.  
From Fort Leavenworth or Leavenworth City, up the north side of the Kansas River to Fort Riley, via Stranger Creek, Crossing, Dawson Creek, Hickory Point, Osawkee, Whitfield, Soldier Creek, Silver Lake, Catholic mission, Rock Creek and Blue.

From Fort Leavenworth, via the Settlements and Towns of Lawrence, Wilson Springs, Potawatomie and Sugar Creek, to Fort Scott.  
From Kansas, Missouri, to Lawrence, in Kansas Territory.  
From Fort Scott, via Dr. Stockton's, Old Potawatomie mission and Henry Sherman's, to Hubbard.  
From Atchison to Marysville.  
From Whitehead's, via Highland, Iowa Point, to St. Joseph, Landing.  
From Oregon, Missouri, via Iowa Point, to Highland, Kansas.  
Approved March 3, 1855.

## Mass Meeting in Kansas Territory.

At a large and enthusiastic meeting of the first, second and third districts, held at St. Nicholas, K. T., on the 17th inst., to take into consideration the propriety of electing a Governor for our Territory, O. H. Browne was called to the chair, and C. F. Michie chosen Secretary.

Dr. G. W. Johnson, at the request of the President, explained the object of the meeting in a few appropriate remarks, and submitted the following resolutions, which were by acclamation unanimously adopted.

**Resolved,** That we, the citizens of Kansas Territory, deeply deploring the necessity of having to express our great disapprobation of the inefficient and partial course pursued by our present Governor, have determined to vote the same at the coming election by voting for one whom we deem worthy of so high and responsible a trust.

**Resolved,** That we deem it the duty of a man entrusted with public power, to endeavor to promote the happiness and welfare of his people, instead of attending to his own private speculations in town lots and Kaw lands.

**Resolved,** That we have suffered greatly by the anarchy and confusion existing in consequence of an election deferred on account of an insufficiency of water in the river to transport an extra supply of Yankee notions in the Territory.

**Resolved,** That we recommend to the people of the Territory, the propriety of opening a poll at the coming election in every district for Governor, and while we do not wish to come in conflict with the constituted authorities of the U. S., we desire our action in the premises to be considered as a petition to the President to remove A. H. Reeder, and commission the man we may elect.

**Resolved,** That Thos. Johnson is our choice for Governor, and we earnestly recommend him to the good people of the Territory, as a man of as much ability as purity of character.

**Resolved,** That we extend our sympathies to the other districts of this unfortunate and neglected Territory, and hope they will unite with us in bringing about a result so much to be desired.

**Resolved,** That we instruct our candidates for office to exert their influence and inform the voters in their respective districts, that a poll will be opened for the purpose of filling the gubernatorial chair.

**Resolved,** That the Frontier News, Squatter Sovereign, and all other papers in the United States sympathizing with the unfortunate, be requested to copy these resolutions, and exert their influence in our behalf.

O. H. BROWNE, Pres't.

C. N. MICHE, Sec.

## INDEPENDENCE, March 31.

Several hundred returning emigrants from Kansas have just entered our city. They were preceded by the Westport and Independence brass bands. They came in at the west side of the public square and proceeded entirely around it, the bands cheering us with fine music and the emigrants with good news. Immediately following the bands were about two hundred horsemen in regular order; following these were one hundred and fifty wagons, carriages, &c. They gave repeated cheers for Kansas and Missouri. They report that not an anti-slavery man will be in the Legislature of Kansas. We have made a clean sweep!

## CINCINNATI, March 20.

The two negroes arrested last Saturday on a writ of *habeas corpus*, were brought into court to-day, Judge Storer informed them they were at liberty to go free, but they preferred to return with their master and were at once conveyed across the river without excitement. The Probate Court issued an attachment against the Captain of the Falls City, who had nineteen slaves on board the boat on Sunday evening at the wharf, and prevented the Sheriff from examining the boat until the slaves were conveyed in the yawl to the Kentucky shore.

## KANSAS, March 31.

Pro-Slavery ticket triumphant as far as heard from. Total vote: Lawrence, 778 to 255; Tecumseh, 266 to 34; Douglas, 330 to 6; Doniphan, 320 to 25; Shawnee Mission, 40 to 16; Leavenworth, 509 to 60; Hickory Point, 233 to 6. Election passed off quietly, and with very little disturbance.

It will be seen by L. W. Abbott's new advertisement in another column, that the drawing of *The Peoples Gift Enterprise Association* will take place on Wednesday, April 25th. The liberal spirit which has characterized the proceedings of the manager of this enterprise, has given it a reputation far surpassing any thing of the kind ever before brought before the public.

The Alta Californian is denouncing a "new party" rising in that State with the avowed object of obtaining a larger delegation from the Pacific States in Congress, but with the ultimate aim, it charges, of establishing a separate republic, if it can succeed in sufficiently demoralizing the public mind for that purpose. At present (says the Alta,) this aim dare not be openly avowed, but instead of one State on the Pacific, it is proposed to have six, and then, what with State and Federal offices, it is thought that every man can have a good office with a large salary.

## From the New York Herald, March 6th.

## New Scheme of Disunion.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 6, 1855.

I hasten to lay before you, in advance of all publicity, a scheme which is now advancing, under profound secrecy, among a good number of our most respectable and influential citizens. I have no time to comment, but give you the plan, as it has been revealed to me, without any injunction of concealment.

A new republic is to be formed, consisting at first of ten States, three to be comprised within the present limits of the State of California, three in Oregon Territory, two in Washington Territory, and two from the Western portions of Utah and New Mexico. The basis is to be a confederated government, similar to yours on the Atlantic side. The great railroad is to be abandoned, and every obstacle thrown in the way of its construction; while the argument at the hustings is to be made to the people, that the government at Washington have refused the road to the people of the Pacific. The question of slavery is to be adjured and disclaimed until the plan is so far executed that there can be no retraction, after which the Southern four or five States will adopt slavery. The first convention is to be imposing in numbers, and especially so in the distinguished talent of its members. You need no information as to the number of ex-Senators, ex-Congressmen, ex-Governors and ex-Judges who swarm in our midst, panting for one more good old-fashioned political chase.

The President, Senate, Representatives and Cabinet Ministry are all to be chosen by the direct vote of the people. The naturalization laws are to be fixed on a severe basis. The act of independence is to be simultaneous with a well-planned and decisive seizure of the United States reserves with whatever of moveables or live stock they may contain. The Sandwich Islands are to be guaranteed their independence, and the United States are to be appealed to in a tone of friendly good-bye.

Here you perceive an opening for all the prominent politicians, a field for the military and naval aspirants, a call for powder mills and ordinance foundries. You may also guess how readily such a severance will be graciously received by England, France, and Spain. I leave the subject with you, without comment. Visionary as it may seem it is not a fancy sketch; fail it may, but it is now a purpose of deep interest with the parties concerned. The first public movement will be either a society or a convention, for the purpose of forming a new party, to be called the Pacific Railroad Party, to draw off a majority of citizens from all old party alliances. Through this medium the Washington Government is to be proscribed, and proved to be practically inadequate to our necessities. It is to be shown that we send our gold away, and receive no Government protection in return, and that we now virtually govern ourselves, we might as well have the credit of it abroad.

The conspirators will be started when they see this letter in your columns, and will begin to heave the lead to find out their soundings. PATRIOT.

## Murder in Athens, Mo.

A friend, writing from Fairview, Gentry County gives us the following particulars of a murder which occurred in Athens, requesting us to publish them.

Two men, one named Evans and the other calling himself Ben Allen, met at a grocery, both became intoxicated, quarrelled, and would have fought had not the bystanders interfered. Evans having been persuaded by some friends to leave for home a few miles distant, mounted his horse and started, Allen the meantime following him, and tauntingly kept up the quarrel. At last Evans became so much exasperated that he dismounted and advanced towards Allen, evidently with the intention of chastising him for the repeated insults given, but when within a short distance of him discovered a stone, or brick-bat in his hand, and thereupon drew a knife, Allen at the same time drew a pistol and fired, killing Evans instantly. The occurrence was so hastily terminated that no time was given by standers to interfere and prevent the murder.

This man Allen, says our informant, (sometimes calling himself B. H. Allen,) made his appearance in Gentry County some two years ago, in company with an apparent gentleman, who soon left the country. He stated that Allen was an unfortunate gentleman, from Tennessee, who, in defence of the wrongs of his family, had killed a man in that country, and could not return. Allen always confirmed this statement, and it was not doubted in this community, until his wife arrived here lately, from Texas, by way of Louisiana, and other suspicious circumstances. Investigation has shown his name to be Thompson instead of Allen, and that the murder he confessed to was committed in Texas. He has shown himself, in the two years' stay among us, to be a drunken, turbulent, disagreeable fellow; and upon the slightest provocation ready to commit murder.—[St. Joseph Gazette.

**INDIAN WARS.**—Gen. Scott, say Washington accounts, apprehends a tremendous and protracted war with the western Indians. There are symptoms of large combinations against the United States among the various tribes, and the Sioux are impressed with the idea that they can hold our army at bay.

## Santa Fe Mail.

W. F. Deaver, Conductor of the Santa Fe Mail, got in on the 22d, bringing Joseph Mercurio and Don Manuel Alvarez, passengers. This is excellent time for this season of the year. We received a February file of the Santa Fe Gazette, and find it filled with its usual amount of Indian murders, robberies, and savage developments.

The expedition of Capt. Ewell into the Mesquero Country, resulted in some hot skirmishing, on the night of the 17th of January, and the day following, in which Capt. Stanton of the first dragoons and two men were killed. Capt. Stanton during the fight was led away by the order of pursuit, and became separated from his men, and on his return was attacked by a large force from behind trees and shot.—The Indians sustained considerable loss, and among their dead was the Big Chief, Santa Anna.

A battalion of mounted volunteers has been called out, which will act in conjunction with the little squad of regular soldiers in that country. Governor Meriwether has commissioned Cern St. Vrain, esq., with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel, to command the battalion. St. Vrain is an old trapper and Indian fighter, and it is thought he will make an able and energetic commander.

Gov. Meriwether, it would seem, is growing rather unpopular about this time; and quite a number of the citizens of that country would like to get clear of him. A public meeting was held in Santa Fe on the 29th of January last, which purported to be irrespective of party, at which among others, we find the following resolutions.

Be it therefore resolved: That we view our Governor as unfit and incapacitated to be the Governor of a free people.

Resolved, that we believe that his policy if continued, will bring us into utter ruin and desolation.

Resolved, that his early removal be asked for as the only hope for the remedy, for the evils that threaten us.—*Occidental Messenger.*

## Indian Rumors.

There are many rumors about of coming trouble with the Indians of the North. We give such as we believe to be found in truth without vouching for their authority in every particular. The Panetists, Panches and other bands of the Sioux, are manifesting a very unfriendly spirit to the whites, have visited the frontier settlements in Iowa near the Missouri in large numbers all well armed with new double barreled English guns, and plenty of ammunition, have been extremely insolent to the settlers, and in many places running off their stock, telling them that they were coming in the spring to drive them off and claiming the land as far south as Council Bluffs; a number of settlers have left their improvements from fear.

In Nebraska they have killed a trader named Martin the employee of the American fur company and carried off his entire stock and money, they have shown themselves in large numbers a short distance above Omaha and laid claim to the whole country north of the Platte, and threaten that no white man shall pass through their country the ensuing spring on their way westward. The Legislature has voted to raise three hundred mounted rangers to be ready for immediate and active service.

A Colonel has already been appointed and commissioned by the Governor to proceed immediately with raising an army and equipping this force. These last statements concerning the acts of the Legislature and Governor we know are true, the Indian stories may be exaggerated but we think that their is no doubt but that there is an unfriendly feeling among different bands of the Sioux to the whites and emboldened by the impunity with which they escaped last season, when they committed many depredations upon the emigrants over the plains, more trouble may be expected from them the coming season unless a large and efficient force is at hand to hold them promptly in check. We are looking anxiously to Washington to hear what Congress intends to do for us and hope some measure will be taken before their adjournment to afford us protection. In case they do not, emigrants to Nebraska north of Platte, and emigrants over the plains by that route, had better come well armed and in large parties for fear of trouble.

Eastern papers are requested to notice the same.—*Nebraska City News.*

**A CUNNING DIPLOMATIST.**—A despatch from Washington states that, during an interview between the Chippewa and Winnebago Indians on the one part and the President and Commissioner of Indian Affairs on the other, on Friday last, Flatmouth, a Pillager Chippewa, told the President that "the whites were often accused of cheating the Indians, but that this time the Indians had cheated the Commissioner; for they had sold him a tract of land for a good deal of money which was worth but little." The sale alluded to refers to the provisions of a new treaty which is said to have been lately negotiated with these Indians.

The St. Louis Republican has been furnished with a specimen of paper manufactured out of the "common cane" the bamboo of the Mississippi river. It is represented to be an excellent article of paper. It was manufactured at Wheeling, Virginia.